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ARGENTINA. 9 July—Bomb Outrage. Seven persons were reported under arrest after a bomb explosion in a library of the U.S. Embassy's Cultural Department.

AUSTRIA. 7 July—The police reported that a woman (later identified as Maria Schindler, the housekeeper of a Major Grimm who had also disappeared) had been kidnapped in the centre of Vienna and taken to the Soviet officers' mess in the Hofburg.

10 July—The Soviet Information Office denied that the Russians had had anything to do with the disappearance of Maria Schindler.

11 July—Allied Council. Soviet Suppression of the Press. At a meeting of the Allied Council the U.S. High Commissioner moved a resolution reaffirming the allied press decree of 1 October 1945 which placed control of the press solely with the Council, and gave details of unilateral banning and confiscation of publications by the Soviet authorities. The Soviet representative countered by accusing the western Powers of encouraging Fascist and militaristic newspapers, and he also accused the Americans of illegally ordering the arrest of Austrians engaged in painting anti-American slogans on walls before Mr Acheson's visit. The U.S. High Commissioner replied that the arrests had been made by Austrian police and the offenders had been placed in Austrian prisons, and he invited the Soviet representative to prove that this procedure had been followed in connection with the numerous arrests of Austrians by his subordinates.

12 July—Danube Shipping. Passenger traffic along the Danube between Linz and Vienna was resumed after a lapse of twelve years.

AUSTRALIA. 3 July—Foreign Trade. Figures for the financial year ended 30 June showed imports as valued at £A1,052,900,000, and exports at £A675,700,000, as against a favourable balance the previous year.

7 July—Fiscal Policy. In the course of financial discussions with the state Premiers, Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, offered to restore to the states their right to impose income tax which was forfeited to the Commonwealth as a war-time measure in 1942. The Premiers gave no decisive reply but agreed to the appointment of a committee of taxation officers representing the State treasuries, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury as chairman, to examine the question.

Mr Menzies announced that the year's reimbursement to the states from the uniform income tax would be £A135.8 m. which was £A15 m. more than in the previous year.

8 July—World Bank Loan. The International Bank announced a \$50 m. loan to Australia for development projects.

9 July—Dockers' Overtime Ban. Waterside workers decided unanimously to end the ban on overtime imposed in April.

State Grants. Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, informed the Loan Council that the Commonwealth Government would increase its grants to the States for housing by £A7.5 m. to £A30 m. but could not further increase its £A180 m. guarantee for State works (see 4 May).

15 July—Reporting on his mission oversea in a speech at Brisbane, Mr Menzies said that in London by the end of his visit every newspaper had declared Australian import cuts to be justified. He also said that in both the United States and in the United Kingdom there was increased realization of the importance of South-east Asia.

To rebut the State Premiers' criticisms concerning the curtailment of the works programme, Mr Menzies quoted comparative figures of the Labour and present Government's borrowings for works and also the past two years' works programme total of £A.630 m., which he compared with a pre-war average of £A.25 m. a year.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 14 July—Nigeria. United National Party. A manifesto issued by the new United National Party (formed in the eastern region but claiming to be national in character) stated that the party's aims included: full self-government as soon as possible; full mobilization of economic resources on a partnership basis between the State and the individual; and insistence on freedom of the individual. The party also ascribed importance to the place of indigenous rulers in the new Nigeria and expressed sympathy for aspirations of the people of the Cameroons for unity on their own.

BURMA. 8 July—Rebels cut Rangoon's water supply (for the eighth time in the year) by blowing up a pipe line in three places.

14 July—Chinese Nationalists. Reports reaching Rangoon from Kentung State said that a purge of Communists and suspected Communists in the Chinese Nationalist army in the Burmese frontier regions was in progress following a Communist attempt to wipe out the Nationalist Command. In the attempt a brigadier and two lieutenants were killed and the deputy C.-in-C., Gen. Ma Chaw-Yi, wounded. Thirteen men had been executed and 270 arrested. During fighting which broke out after the attempt six pro-Communists were killed and 100 men deserted. The Nationalists lost two more killed and had seven wounded. Arrested men said in confessions that large-scale Communist infiltration into the Nationalist Command had been going on since the middle of 1951.

CANADA. 13 July—Aid to Ceylon under Colombo Plan (*see Ceylon*).

CEYLON. 10 July—Budget. Introducing the Budget, Mr Jayawardene, Finance Minister, announced that he proposed to cover a deficit of 35 m. rupees from unappropriated surpluses and there would therefore be no additional taxation. Reviewing the progress of the six-year plan initiated in 1947, he said that import control was used to divert trade into the hands of Ceylonese: whereas at one time 90 per cent of the import trade was controlled by non-Ceylonese, now 75 per cent was in the hands of Ceylonese. After referring to the Australian gift of £A300,000 and the New Zealand gift of £NZ200,000 under the Colombo Plan, he said that in the recent past the development programme had not needed external aid owing to the high prices fetched by

Ceylon (continued) exports, but the need for it was now beginning to be felt owing to the decline in prices and the expansion of the programme.

13 July—Colombo Plan: Canadian Aid. An agreement with the Canadian Government for economic aid under the Colombo Plan was announced. The aid promised included \$1 m. for fishery development; aid for rural electrification in the Gal Oya valley; and aid for a pilot project in rural development. The agreement provided for the establishment of a counterpart fund for economic development into which the Ceylonese Government would pay the rupee equivalent of Canadian expenditure on goods distributed in Ceylon.

14 July—Cabinet Change. It was announced that Mr Natesan, an Indian citizen of Ceylon, had been appointed Minister of Posts and Information in place of Mr Nalliah who had resigned for personal reasons.

CHINA. 15 July—The New China News Agency announced that Mr Chou En-Lai, Foreign Minister, had pledged his Government's observance of the 1925 Geneva protocol prohibiting poison gas and bacteriological warfare provided all other contracting and acceding Powers also observed it. Mr Chou En Lai also announced his Government's adherence to the 1949 Geneva Convention on prisoners of war subject to the following reservations: (1) 'that the substitute for a protecting Power shall be subject to the consent of the Power, to which the protected persons belong'; (2) that the detaining Power should not be absolved of its liability even after the transfer to another Power of prisoners, wounded, or sick; (3) that the protection provided for in the convention should be equally applicable to civilian persons outside the occupied territory; (4) that prisoners of war convicted as war criminals according to the principles established by the Nuremberg and Tokio military tribunals should not be entitled to the benefits of the convention.

CYPRUS. 4 July—Enosis. Following an appeal by the Ethnarchy, the Nationalist Party, and the Greek press, Greek shops closed for two hours throughout the island as a protest against Britain. (see also Greece).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 5 July—Espionage. Fifteen people were sentenced in Prague to long terms of imprisonment for working in the interests of the U.S.A. and the Vatican and plotting to overthrow the Government.

12 July—Two mining engineers were sentenced to death and a third to life imprisonment for causing heavy losses to the State and many miners' deaths by neglect and sabotage. Three other accused received sentences for life, twenty-five, and twenty years respectively. The trial was the sequel to an explosion in the Barbora mine on 18 December 1951 when thirteen miners were killed. The three engineers were all stated to have been former members of the Social Democratic Party.

Reports reaching Vienna from Prague stated that fifteen men had

been sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to twenty-two years for treason and (three of them) espionage on behalf of the 'Green International' (an anti-Communist group of former Peasant Party leaders in eastern Europe, centred mainly in the United States and led by M. Mikolajczyk, the former Polish party leader).

DANUBE COMMISSION. 3 July—The Danube Commission, controlled by the Cominform, ended a session at Galatz, Rumania, with the shelving of a Yugoslav plan to reform its rules of procedure and statute so as to make it more representative of its members.

DENMARK. 3 July—N.A.T.O. Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, arrived in Copenhagen from Oslo for conferences.

7 July—**Contracts for Communist Countries.** The Government decided that the delivery to Russia of the motor tankship, *Asperon*, in fulfilment of a 1948 contract, must be carried out in spite of a U.S. protest. It agreed to act in accordance with U.S. law in future and prohibited the delivery of two Faeroe Island trawlers to Poland.

12 July—The King and Queen paid an official visit to Greenland.

EGYPT. 4 July—Serag ed-Din Pasha, Minister of the Interior in the Wafd Government, was released from detention by the Prime Minister's order.

7 July—Sirry Pasha, the new Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, saw the British Minister and the U.S. Ambassador.

8 July—The Prime Minister announced that he would press foreign diplomats to secure recognition of King Farouk's title as King of Egypt and the Sudan, and that he would continue the talks initiated by Hilaly Pasha with Abd ur-Rahman al-Mahdi Pasha who had been invited to Cairo.

10 July—**Italy.** The Italian Chargé d'Affaires informed the Prime Minister that Italy recognized King Farouk's title as King of Egypt and the Sudan. The Foreign Minister then announced the acceptance of Signor Fornari as Italian Ambassador.

Martial Law. Mohamed Hashim, Minister of the Interior, told the press that martial law would continue as economic and political rehabilitation must precede the restoration of parliamentary life.

13 July—**Sudan.** Saiyid Abdullah al-Fadl and Saiyid Salah el Shingaiti, accompanied by Saiyid al-Zobair Hamd al-Malek, half-brother of the Mahdi, arrived in Alexandria from the Sudan. It was reliably understood that they brought to the Prime Minister a proposal from the Mahdi that a Sudanese-British-Egyptian tripartite commission be set up to supervise the execution of the Sudanese self-governing constitution, or, alternatively, the holding of an immediate plebiscite in the Sudan.

Great Britain. The Government decided that indemnities to British subjects dismissed from Government service be calculated on a salary basis plus cost of living and foreign allowances.

ERITREA. 9 July—Constitution. The Assembly approved a constitution establishing Eritrea as 'an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia'. The constitution provided that the Assembly should remain in charge of Eritrean affairs for four years.

FRANCE. 5 July—R.P.F. The national council of the R.P.F. passed by 478 votes to 56, with 666 abstentions, a motion compelling Gaullist deputies and senators to vote in certain important circumstances (such as a question of confidence) according to party leadership instructions.

8 July—Twenty-eight Gaullist deputies resigned from the R.P.F. and decided to form a new group.

Wages Bill. A motion of confidence on the second reading of the Government Bill to institute a sliding scale for wages and salaries was carried by 267 votes to 216.

Tunisia. It was learnt that the Government had expelled from France M. Masmoudi, president of the Neo-Destour party on French territory.

11 July—New Gaullist Group. Thirty dissident R.P.F. deputies decided to form a new group called the Independent Group of Republican and Social Action and elected M. Barrachin as their chairman. They stated in a declaration of policy that they remained attached to the ideals and programme of the R.P.F. but were unable to submit to an extra-parliamentary body—the R.P.F. executive committee—and rejected the terms of the national council's resolution of 5 July on party discipline which they declared was inspired by a systematic desire to obstruct.

15 July—Balance of Payments. The Ministry of Finance published the figures of the balance of payments for 1951 which showed a deficit equivalent to \$1,058 m., compared with a deficit of \$238 m. in 1950. The dollar deficit showed an increase of \$115 m. over the 1950 figure, and in the E.P.U. account there was a deficit of \$522 m. compared with a credit in 1950 of \$191 m.

GERMANY. 3 July—Berlin. Soviet Broadcasting Building. Gen. Chuikov, Soviet Commander-in-Chief, sent a protest to the British High Commissioner against the investing by British troops of the Soviet-controlled broadcasting building in west Berlin. He described the investing (which was withdrawn on 10 June—see 9 June) as a 'gross violation' of four-Power agreements, and said that the measures were irrelevant to the situation on the border enclaves. He demanded an ending to the regulation that the east German staff of the building (who were voluntarily blockading themselves inside) should apply for west German passes and spoke of their 'illegal arrest'.

Gen. Chuikov sent a second note of protest to the French and American High Commissioners against the alleged continued violation of the Berlin air corridors by allied aircraft.

Refugees. It was announced that some 7,650 refugees had arrived in west Berlin during June from the Russian zone—an increase of 70 per cent over the May figures.

West Berlin Counter-measures. The West Berlin Senate decided to register the names of east Berlin police and others conspicuous in enforcing the new restrictions on freedom of movement across the zonal border; to publish and denounce as illegal any forced sales of the property of west Berliners in the eastern zone; and to take note of west Berliners conniving with the Communists.

East Germany. Restrictions. The East German Government announced that no west Berliner would be allowed to keep a second residence in the eastern zone without a valid east German identity card (issued only to permanent residents in the zone). It was also stated that people leaving the eastern zone without travel permits would be deprived of German nationality.

West Germany. The Allied High Commissioners discussed with Dr Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor, the draft allied reply to the latest Soviet Note on Germany. Dr Adenauer proposed seven amendments of minor importance which, with slight alterations, were all adopted. The Federal Government's view that the Note should not be presented until after the *Bundestag* debate on the treaties was also accepted.

4 July—West Germany: Budget. Herr Schäffer, Federal Finance Minister, announced a compromise agreement between the *Bund* and the *Länder* that the Federal Government should receive 37 per cent of income and corporation tax yields. He said this would enable him to balance his budget for 1952 without resort to other means. Including supplementary estimates, the budget figure amounted to 23,195 m. marks, which was 2,100 m. more than in 1951.

6 July—Berlin. A new east German radio station was opened in the Soviet sector.

World Peace Council, q.v.

8 July—Berlin. Gen. Mathewson, the American Commandant, protested in strong terms to M. Dengin, of the Soviet Control Commission, against the forcible abduction into the Soviet zone earlier in the day of Dr Linse, economic adviser to the League of Free Lawyers, a society which had revealed much information about conditions in the Soviet zone. His immediate release was demanded.

The West Berlin Senate decided to erect check points, guarded by police, at all points of entry into the Russian zone to prevent further such abductions.

9 July—East Germany. Armed Forces. Herr Ulbricht, Secretary-General of the Socialist Unity Party, addressing a party conference in east Berlin, said that the new national armed forces would support the 'people's movement' to overthrow the government of Dr Adenauer.

Administrative Reforms. Herr Ulbricht announced to the conference the creation of fifteen district councils to take the place of the five *Länder* governments and also an increase, from 132 to 195, in the number of districts into which the *Länder* were divided.

Restrictions on Nazis. It was announced that the former Gen. Muller, a leader of the National Democrats, had asked Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, to remove all restrictions on former Nazis and members of Hitler's forces.

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Germany (continued)

Berlin. Soviet Broadcasting Building. Twenty-one German employees left the building in the British sector, leaving inside one Soviet officer and about ten Soviet guards. It was believed that a skeleton German staff of about ten Germans was also still there.

West Germany. War Criminals. The French High Commissioner announced that eighteen prisoners would be released before the expiry of their sentences and that the sentences on twenty-nine others would be reduced.

Paris and Bonn Agreements. Speaking in the *Bundestag* debate on ratification of the two agreements (of 26 and 27 May) Dr Adenauer expressed his confidence that the treaties represented the right course for Germany. He defended the retention of the reserved powers by the Allies in the Bonn treaty as natural and in the interests of the Federal Republic, and he declared that the European Defence Treaty was 'directed to making war between the peoples of Europe impossible for fifty years', and that it would lead to European federation or confederation. He put the choice before Germany as between (1) acceptance of the treaties and union with the West; (2) their rejection and union with Russia or neutralization; and (3) deferment of a decision with a view to starting new negotiations. He compared the offer made to west Germany of equality in a community of nations to the condition of east Germany as a mere satellite, recognizing the Oder-Neisse line, and having had 31,000 m. marks taken by the Russians as reparations. He rejected the Russian proposal to re-unite Germany on the basis of the Potsdam agreement, and said that to defer a decision on the treaties would enable Russia to achieve her policy of neutralizing Germany. He denied that ratification would provoke Russia and lead to a 'hot' war, and said that more than ever before Germany must look to allies to preserve her freedom.

Professor Carlo Schmid, speaking for the Social Democrats, urged rejection of the treaties mainly on the grounds that they did not restore sovereignty to Germany and prejudiced negotiations with Russia. He claimed that Britain's ties with the continent were nebulous, America's limited, and France's confused by a treaty of mutual assistance with Russia. He demanded prior settlement of the Saar question, full German participation on the Atlantic Pact, and a clear statement from the allies on the Oder-Neisse line.

10 July.—The *Bundestag* referred the Bills for the ratification of the treaties to committees and accepted unanimously a Social Democratic motion asking the Government formally to inform the four occupying Powers that Parliament awaited the opening of four-Power negotiations on the reunion of Germany at the earliest moment.

West Berlin. Several Communists were injured when set upon by west Berliners during a demonstration of protest against the kidnapping of Dr Linse.

Western Note to Russia on Germany (see U.S.S.R.).

11 July.—**West Germany: Western Note to Russia.** The Federal Government announced its official satisfaction with the Note.

Berlin: Kidnapping. Mr McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner, personally handed to Gen. Chuikov, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, a protest against the kidnapping of Dr Linse and requested his release. Mr McCloy declared in a broadcast from Berlin that every honest step would be taken to secure free elections and unification, but the western Powers would not be trapped by Soviet threats and tactics and they would not falter in their resolve to build a strong, united European community.

13 July—West Germany: Berlin. The Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Party tabled an interpellation in the *Bundestag* asking the Government to say what measures it intended to take to secure the release of Dr Linse and prevent similar kidnappings.

East Germany. It was learned that with the ending on 12 July of the Socialist Unity Party conference, ten directives had been issued, all bearing on the creation of a workers' state and on new laws for employment, land reform, family, youth and sport, and education and culture.

The official east German news agency criticized the latest western Note to Russia on Germany as offering nothing new or constructive.

14 July—West Germany: Nazis. A special committee of the *Bundestag* which had been inquiring into the records of twenty-one officials of the Foreign Ministry, all of whom had been either members of the Nazi Party or members of Ribbentrop's staff, recommended the dismissal of four of them. Eight were held to be unobjectionable, and the nine others were cleared on condition that they were no longer employed in the personnel division or in diplomatic missions abroad.

Berlin. A conference opened in west Berlin between representatives of 420 west German cities and 100 Berliners to examine means of increasing the number of orders placed in west Berlin.

15 July—West Germany. Socialist Reich Party. The Constitutional Court granted an interim injunction restraining the Socialist Reich Party from engaging in propagandist activity pending judgement on the petition to declare the party unconstitutional.

16 July—Berlin: Chancellor's Speech. In a speech in Berlin Dr Adenauer appealed to Russia to recognize the accommodating spirit of the latest Allied Note on German re-unification and to concede the need for conditions of true freedom for elections and a study beforehand of whether such conditions existed. He reaffirmed that the development of western strength was designed solely to enable them to 'negotiate from strength' with Russia, and declared that the German Contract provided that, in future, negotiations between the three western Powers and Russia relating to German reunification must be carried out 'jointly with the Federal Republic', and that the western Powers had also agreed to consult with west Germany before taking action on Berlin. With an allusion to the Oder-Neisse line he also pointed out that the treaty declared that Germany's final boundaries must await a lasting peace. Dr Adenauer again rejected the argument that the western treaties would provoke Russian counter-measures and maintained that an unarmed defenceless Germany would be an inducement to turn it into a theatre of war. He included in his speech a

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Germany (continued)

request for the liberation of Dr Linse and other kidnapped persons.
West Germany. Kidnappings. A Government spokesman declared in the *Bundestag* that more than 100 Germans had been abducted to the Soviet zone since 1948.

GREAT BRITAIN. 3 July—Spain. The Government let it be known that the export of arms to Spain was permitted, in furtherance of the export drive.

5 July—Bahrein. The Government delivered a Note to the Persian Government in reply to the latter's Note of 2 June regarding Bahrein. It declared that on no occasion had H.M. Government acknowledged the sovereignty of Persia over the islands, and the treaties concluded between Britain and the rulers of Bahrein since 1820 were made with the recognized sovereign rulers of that State. The islands were under British protection, and H.M. Government did not admit that they formed a part of Persia.

9 July—Anglo-Swedish Trade Talks. The Board of Trade announced the conclusion of Anglo-Swedish trade discussions in London at which it had been agreed that licences for imports of British motor cars into Sweden would be issued in the last half of 1952 at the same rate as in the first six months and improved facilities would be available for certain other British exports.

N.A.T.O. Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, arrived in London.

10 July—N.A.T.O. Gen. Ridgway told a press conference that the aim of N.A.T.O. was 'the maintenance of our liberties in an atmosphere of honourable peace'. It was completely free of any aggressive intention. He re-stated that Communist allegations concerning the use of germ warfare in Korea were 'false from start to finish' and 'a complete fabrication'.

Western Note to Russia on Germany (see *U.S.S.R.*).

Iraq. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told the Commons that it had been agreed with Iraq that her financial relationship with Britain would continue on the basis of common membership of the sterling area. The 1947 financial agreement expired on 14 July, and the Government had agreed to release Iraq's remaining blocked sterling (about £23 m.) which, they had been assured, it was the intention of the Iraq Government to continue to hold as part of the cover for Iraq's currency. It was most unlikely that it would be drawn on in the foreseeable future owing to Iraq's prospects of earning additional sterling under the new oil agreement. The Chancellor announced that it had also been agreed in principle to set up machinery for regular exchanges of information on financial and economic matters.

12 July—U.S.S.R. The Government requested the withdrawal within a week of Mr Kuznetsov, Second Secretary at the Russian Embassy, who had been mentioned in the case of William Marshall, sentenced a few days earlier to five years' imprisonment on charges under the Official Secrets Act.

GREECE. 4 July—Cyprus. A 'silent protest' in the form of a stoppage of work, was made in Athens and other cities against Britain for 'refusing Cyprus the right to self-determination and the union of the island with Greece'. It was organized by the pan-Hellenic committee for the union of Cyprus.

16 July—Espionage. It was officially stated that a Communist spy ring had been discovered along the Greek-Albanian border in the Konitsa area. Twenty-five persons had been arrested.

INDIA. 16 July—Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir leader, arrived in Delhi for discussions.

Disorders. Demonstrations led by the left-wing 'famine resistance committee' led to disturbances in Calcutta for a second day. Police used tear gas to restore order, and sixty arrests were made.

INDO-CHINA. 10 July—French H.Q. announced that an operation begun on 8 July south of Hue on the coast of Annam had resulted in Viet-Minh losses amounting to 50 killed and 265 prisoners, and the capture of large stocks of arms. French Union losses were 8 killed and 13 wounded.

11 July—A marked recrudescence of Viet-Minh activity in Cochinchina was reported by French H.Q.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE

UNIONS. 4 July—Tunisia. The General Council passed a resolution protesting in strong terms against 'the violation of democratic and trade union rights in Tunisia'. The French Force Ouvrière abstained from voting.

Korea. The Council also passed a resolution denouncing the Communist charges of germ warfare and expressing alarm at the 'recent attacks on democratic institutions' by President Syngman Rhee of South Korea.

5 July—The Council closed its session, after passing many resolutions, including one promising every assistance to Japanese workers in defence of their right to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike.

IRAQ. 10 July—Financial relations with Britain (*see Great Britain*).

ISRAEL. 7 July—Arab States' decision *re* Mixed Armistice Commission (*see Syria*).

ITALY. 6 July—Communism. Mr Gallacher, chairman of the British Communist Party, left Italy after being asked by the police to leave the country within six hours. He was stated to have delivered a 'political' speech in Naples on 2 July at the opening of a new office of the 'Partisans of Peace'.

10 July—Egypt. Recognition of King Farouk's title (*see Egypt*).

13 July—Land Reform. The Minister for Agriculture announced in the Chamber that of the 1,780,000 acres due to be redistributed,

Italy (continued)

165,000 acres had so far been assigned to 14,300 peasants, while expropriation decrees for another 750,000 acres had been approved. He gave figures to show that production had steadily increased in areas where land had been redistributed.

14 July—Defence. Speaking in the debate on the defence budget, Signor Pacciardi said that by the end of the year Italy would have received in military aid from the United States: 800 armoured vehicles, several hundred long range howitzers, 328 aircraft, two destroyers, three escort vessels, and thirty-one landing craft. In addition, \$87 m. worth of munitions had been allotted to Italian industry. He gave the Italian Army's existing strength as ten infantry divisions, three Alpine brigades, and two armoured brigades, plus a number of regiments, minor detachments, and corp troops. During the coming year it was planned to create two more Alpine brigades and a third armoured brigade, and to convert the existing two armoured brigades into a division.

In secret ballots the Government secured majorities both for their rearmament policy and for the defence budget.

JAPAN. 3 July—Subversive Measures Prevention Bill. The House of Councillors (Upper House of the Diet) passed by 133 votes to 79 the Government's Subversive Measures Prevention Bill, extending official control over political activities.

8 July—Mr Malcolm Macdonald, U.K. Commissioner-General for South-east Asia, left Japan after a week's visit. He told the press before leaving that the peoples of South-east Asia looked forward to a steady two-way expansion of trade with Japan which he considered could be achieved without prejudice to Britain's export trade or to the interests of local firms in Singapore and Malaya.

15 July—U.N. Forces. It was announced that an *ad interim* arrangement had been agreed upon between Japanese and United Nations representatives under which U.N., including Commonwealth, forces would be allowed to remain on Japanese soil after 28 July (when the three months' period of grace ended) pending the conclusion of a final settlement. The precise conditions governing their presence would be worked out by a joint committee representing all parties concerned.

JORDAN. 3 July—King Talal arrived in Amman from Europe and was given an enthusiastic welcome. Owing to his state of health his constitutional powers had been transferred to the Council of Regency, and he placed himself unreservedly at the disposal of his Government.

KASHMIR. 13 July—Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister, declared in Srinagar that he wanted a strong and unambiguous relationship with India. Kashmir had given her accession irrevocably but she wanted to be treated as an equal in free association.

14 July—Sheikh Abdullah left for Delhi for discussions on Kashmir's accession to India.

KOREA. 3 July—Truce Talks. The Communists submitted a proposal designed to end the deadlock over exchange of prisoners, and asked that it should be discussed in secret session.

Gen. Van Fleet inspected a camp on Cheju Island of 5,000 Chinese prisoners who had declared themselves anti-Communist.

The Far East Air Force released photographs showing the damage done to the power stations, including that at Suiho where the dam was smashed and buildings destroyed.

Gen. Van Fleet told the press that he had sufficient man-power to withstand any possible attack, but said: 'I must agree with Alexander that we would like to have more; every commander in military history has wanted more troops.'

4 July—South Korea. The National Assembly approved the President's proposed amendments to the Constitution providing for the popular election of presidents and a bi-cameral Congress; also two compromise measures giving the Assembly control over the Cabinet. The Opposition members, though in a majority, voted to give up the Assembly's power to elect the president in order, they said, to end political strife.

Air fighting in north-west Korea resulted in twelve M.I.Gs being destroyed and several damaged when allied bombers attacked, without loss, a school for officer candidates near Sakchu at which some 1,500 cadets were due to graduate.

5 July—South Korea. President Rhee announced that he had 'no disposition' to be a presidential candidate.

6 July—Heavy naval attacks were made on Wonsan port causing extensive damage.

7 July—Kojé Island. U.N. officials on Kojé reported a renewal of violence by prisoners in the past week. In restoring order two prisoners had been shot dead and eight wounded. Twenty-eight prisoners had escaped but eleven had been recaptured.

An allied raid on Communist positions two miles east of Panmunjom was repulsed by heavy fire.

8 July—Gen. Nam Il, leader of the Communist truce delegation, protested in a letter to Gen. Harrison, senior U.N. delegate, against the killing of two Communist prisoners of war and the wounding of eight others on Kojé Island in the previous week.

Truce Talks. Peking Radio reported that the Communist delegation had rejected a United Nations proposal, submitted some days previously, for an exchange of prisoners based on new lists omitting those who declared they would forcibly resist repatriation.

A Communist attack with fourteen tanks and supporting artillery in the Kumsong area of the east-central front was repelled. Further east, Chinese troops defeated an allied attempt to recapture a hill position.

The Fifth Air Force reported another attack on a North Korean hydro-electric plant.

The Eighth Army announced that 3,700 South Korean 'civilian internees' (prisoners found to be loyal to the South Korean Government) would be released the following day.

Korea (continued)

9 July—Two reinforced Communist companies retook a hill position near Kumsong.

Koje Island. An escaped prisoner on Koje Island who refused to surrender was shot dead: six others were recaptured.

10 July—The U.S. Command announced that since 2 July, 20,000 prisoners had been transferred from Koje to 'new island locations'.

11 July—Heavy allied air raids were made during the day on military targets at Pyongyang, Hwangju, and Sariwon, and further heavy raids were made during the night. The total of sorties in twenty-four hours was 1,330—a new record.

12 July—Allied bombers dropped another 540 tons of bombs on the Pyongyang area.

Pyongyang Radio stated that more than 1,500 'civilian installations' had been destroyed and 900 others damaged in the raids and 2,000 people killed.

Aircraft Losses. The Far East Air Force announced that the allies had lost 719 aircraft in the war, against 524 lost by the Communists. All the enemy losses were in combat, whereas 548 of the allied aircraft were brought down by ground fire.

13 July—Peking Radio asserted that eight U.S. aircraft had attacked Antung and Luntou on the Manchurian side of the Yalu river on 11 July and that two people had been killed and forty-seven injured in the attacks. The broadcast said that Mr Chou En Lai, Foreign Minister, had immediately protested against the attack and demanded that the United States should bear full responsibility. He had asserted that the attacks were designed to break up the truce negotiations.

Fighting for a hill position south of Kosong continued for a third day.

The U.S. Army reported that a North Korean prisoner was shot dead and three others wounded in incidents on Cheju Island on 6 and 11 July.

Gen. Nam Il, head Communist truce delegate, declared that thirteen U.N. prisoners had been killed, seventy-two injured, and twenty-three were missing as a result of the U.N. raid on Pyongyang on 11 July. Brigadier Nickols for the United Nations pointed out that no prison camp had been marked with lights in spite of allied representations on the marking of prison camps.

14 July—U.N. Command report to Security Council on repatriation of prisoners (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

Gen. Nam Il presented two letters to the U.N. delegation: one claimed that the Red Cross had reported 4,391 Communist prisoners who were not on the U.N. lists and asked for an account of them; the other protested against an incident in a South Korean prison camp in which one Communist prisoner was killed.

Gen. Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, who was on a visit to Korea, told a press conference that the United Nations would continue their bombing attacks in Korea until an armistice was concluded. He declared that U.N. forces could hold their existing positions indefinitely.

15 July—Gen. Collins conferred with President Rhee in Pusan.

Allied bombing attacks were again made on targets in the Pyongyang area, and fighting continued in the eastern sector south of Kosong.

Chinese statement *re* Geneva Convention on prisoners of war and *re* protocol concerning poison gas warfare (*see China*).

16 July—The U.N. liaison officer delivered a Note denying the Communist allegation that a prisoner camp near Pyongyang had been bombed.

Peking Radio claimed that nearly 7,000 persons had been killed in the raids of 11 July on Pyongyang and that fifty-two had been killed in Antung in Manchuria.

MALAYA. 3 July—Federation Regiment. The Federal Council approved unanimously the Federation Regiment Bill, providing for the raising of a force eventually to be entirely responsible for the defence of Malaya. It also approved the principle of two years' service for all male inhabitants.

4 July—Gen. Templer, High Commissioner, said in Kuala Lumpur that he believed there were three types of young Chinese who still joined the Communists: those who were confirmed Communists; criminals fleeing from justice; and young romanticists who misguidedly believed the Communists were leading a national independence movement.

6 July—A well-known terrorist leader, with a heavy price on his head, named Liew Kon Kim, was killed, with two of his followers, in South Selangor by British troops.

7 July—Air Support. An official statement said that during June ground forces had received more bomber and fighter support than ever before. Most of the sorties were in support of Gurkha patrols around Kuantan in Pahang; air cover was given to road convoys in the Cameron Highlands; surrender leaflets were dropped in Johore, Pahang, and Selangor; and 200,000 lb. of supplies dropped to security forces.

8 July—The Government announced that two Communist leaders with large prices on their heads—Fong Pin *alias* Hung Pin and Cheekong—had been killed in the preceding week.

9 July—The president and committee members of the Lake Club, Kuala Lumpur, resigned. It was understood that their resignation had been requested by the Government because of the committee's refusal a fortnight earlier to admit a Malay ruler as a guest to the Club. Malay reaction to this refusal had caused the Government to close the club on the night of 27 June and to confine troops to barracks.

11 July—M. Letourneau, French Resident Minister in Indo-China, arrived in Singapore for discussions with Mr Malcolm MacDonald, U.K. Commissioner-General for South-east Asia. He said it had been agreed in London by the three Foreign Ministers that Britain, France, and the United States must co-operate to solve south-east Asian problems and he declared that the first step was to create machinery for co-operation and liaison.

MEXICO. 6 July—Presidential Election. Polling took place for the presidential election.

Mexico (continued)

7 July—Severe rioting broke out in Mexico City and in several large provincial towns following a claim by Senor Cortines, the official candidate, to have won the election by an overwhelming majority. Three persons were reported killed, 200 injured, and 300 arrested. The disorders in Mexico City began at a meeting called by Gen. Guzman, a rival candidate, to protest against Senor Cortines' claim.

NEPAL. 6 July—Advisory Assembly. King Tribhuvana, inaugurating the new Assembly of sixty-one members, said its establishment was 'another big step towards democracy'. It would be a training ground for parliamentary government, and as soon as the electoral rolls were ready, impartial elections to a constituent Assembly would be held.

NETHERLANDS. 16 July—West German-Israeli Reparations Negotiations. The west German delegation offered Israel 450 m. marks (about £37 m.) as reparations for Jewish victims of Nazi oppression and in addition 50 m. marks (about £4 m.) compensation for non-professing Jews. Both amounts would be paid in kind.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 9 July—Aircraft Production. Mr Draper, U.S. special representative in Europe, informed the Council of his Government's approval in principle of the N.A.T.O. plan for co-ordinated aircraft production in Europe (*see also United States*).

15 July—Off-shore Purchases. Mr Draper announced that the United States armed forces had placed orders for off-shore purchases to the value of nearly \$700 m. during the fiscal year ended 30 June. The largest beneficiaries were France, with a total of \$335 m., Italy with \$129 m., Britain with \$69 m., and Belgium with \$46 m. Contracts with non-N.A.T.O. countries amounted to \$43 m.

16 July—Southern Europe Command. Gen. Ridgway announced that the Southern European Command under the overall command of Admiral Carney would be subdivided into: (1) Allied Land Forces, Southern Europe, under Gen. Frattini, Italian Army; and (2) Allied Land Forces, South-eastern Europe, under an American officer to be designated, with operational control of assigned ground forces in Greece and Turkey. The nucleus of a tactical air force headquarters would be established with the south-eastern command and would report to Gen. Schlatter, U.S. Air Forces, overall commander of Allied Air Forces, Southern Europe.

No change was involved in the southern naval command: Greek and Turkish naval forces would remain under their national chiefs of staff.

PAKISTAN. 4 July—United Nations: Collective Measures. It was learnt that the Government had informed the United Nations that they were unable to earmark any troops for the purposes of the Assembly's resolution of 12 January on collective measures, as no troops could be spared so long as the Kashmir problem remained unresolved.

PERSIA. 3 July—Oil Policy. The Majlis approved a petition stating that it would continue its existing oil policy.

An oil company formed prior to the dispute with Britain announced that it had found oil at Qum, some seventy-eight miles south of Tehran (outside the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's concession area).

5 July—Bahrein. British Note (see *Great Britain*).

Dr Moussadek submitted his resignation to the Shah.

6 July—The Majlis nominated Dr Moussadek to form a new Government, by 52 out of 65 votes cast, with 10 abstentions.

7 July—The Senate adopted a resolution refusing to support Dr Moussadek's candidature as Prime Minister, but agreeing to the formation of a ministry by him in the existing exceptional conditions and declaring that it would decide its attitude to the new Government after considering its programme. The refusal to support Dr Moussadek was understood to be the result of displeasure because the Majlis had given Dr Moussadek a vote without prior consultation with the Senate.

The Shah gave Dr Moussadek a mandate to form a new Government, but it was announced later that he had refused to accept the royal decree on the ground of the Senate's attitude.

The Tehran criminal court sentenced to death Nosratollah Ghomi, a member of the terrorist Fadayan Islam group who had assassinated Dr Dangaheh, a former Minister of Education, in March 1951.

8 July—The Shah summoned Senate leaders and recommended them to seek a solution of the political deadlock caused by Dr Moussadek's refusal to accept the premiership.

9 July—At a meeting of the Senate, fourteen senators voted in favour of Dr Moussadek, 19 abstained, and 3 voted for other candidates. Later the Shah summoned the whole Senate and urged them to reach agreement with Dr Moussadek. After the interview the Senators decided to support Dr Moussadek once his programme was submitted to Parliament, and they so informed him.

10 July—After consulting with a delegation from the Majlis, Dr Moussadek announced his acceptance of the premiership.

13 July—Dr Moussadek told the Majlis in secret session that he would not form a Government unless Parliament passed a single-clause Bill giving him full economic, banking, and administrative powers for six months. Giving details of his plan for combating financial difficulties, he said that the first step would be the printing of bank notes to the value of at least 1,000 m. rials which would be allocated for 'productive schemes' such as factory and road construction. He disclosed that Dr Schacht had agreed to come to Tehran to advise the Government regarding the implementation of the single-clause Bill.

16 July—Dr Moussadek resigned the premiership after an audience with the Shah at which the latter refused to give his consent to Dr Moussadek's assuming the war portfolio in the new Government.

Great Britain. A British reply was received to the protest made by the Persian Government concerning the blocking of the payment in sterling of £1,800 to Maitre Rolin, the Belgian lawyer, and of sterling which the Persian Government wished to transfer from London to

COMMUNITARIANISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Persia (continued)

Rome (see 29 June). The U.K. Government informed the Persian Government that if it applied for payment of the £1,800 on its own account instead of on the account of the National Iranian Oil Company, it would be made available. Approval of the sterling payment to Rome was being withheld because the provisions of the Italian-Persian trade and payments agreement of 3 February 1952 provided that settlements in sterling should not be authorized.

POLAND. 11 July—Agriculture. A Polish press agency reported that the Diet had passed during the week two bills, of which one raised by an average of 5 per cent the quota deliveries of grain to the State, and the other fixed new taxes for peasants.

14 July—It was learned that two Polish sailors had been sentenced to death for spying in Polish ports. Three other persons received sentences varying from thirteen years to life.

RUMANIA. 5 July—Ministerial Change. The official news agency announced the dismissal of Mrs Anna Pauker as Foreign Minister and the appointment of Simion Bughici to succeed her. The latter had just returned from Moscow, where he was Ambassador. The arrest was reported of Anna Toma, Deputy Foreign Minister.

7 July—U.S.S.R. Prague Radio announced that the Soviet Ambassador in Prague, Mr Lavrentiev, had been transferred to Bucharest to replace Mr Kavtaradze, who had been relieved of his duties. The latter was a close friend of Mrs Anna Pauker and of Mr Vasile Luca who was dismissed on 28 May.

SOUTH AFRICA. 7 July—Fighting broke out during the opening meeting of the Torch Commando's first annual congress in Pretoria but was soon quelled. Group Captain Malan, the national president, announced that the Commando's membership totalled 250,000.

8 July—Further clashes between Torch Commando members and Government supporters occurred in Pretoria but no serious injuries were caused.

Delegates to the Torch Commando Congress decided not to support the formation of a secessionist party in Natal but agreed to support any action taken by Natal to defend the constitution of the Union.

11 July—The Export-Import Bank announced in Washington a loan to South Africa of \$19.6 m. to increase uranium production.

13 July—Arrests. Twenty-eight natives were arrested in Cape Province for breach of the segregation laws. This brought the total number of arrests since the start of the passive resistance campaign on 26 June to 407.

15 July—Suppression of Communism. Mr Sachs, former General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, and Mr Kotane, a member of the executive of the African National Congress, were sentenced to six and four months' imprisonment respectively under the Suppression of Communism Act. Bail was allowed pending appeal.

16 July—Dr Dadoo, president of the South African Indian Congress, Mr Marks and Mr Bopape, respectively president and secretary of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress, and Mr Bhoola, secretary of the South Africa Youth Congress, were all sentenced to prison terms varying from two to six months for offences under the Suppression of Communism Act. Bail was allowed pending appeal.

SPAIN. 3 July—Arms from Great Britain (*see Great Britain*).

4 July—Communism. A Communist leader and two others were sentenced to four years' imprisonment and twenty others to lesser terms at Barcelona for trying to reorganize the party in Catalonia.

SWEDEN. 9 July—Anglo-Swedish trade talks (*see Great Britain*).

SWITZERLAND. 7 July—In a national plebiscite the people rejected by 350,000 to 250,000 votes the Government's financial proposals for meeting the cost of rearmament.

SYRIA. 7 July—Arab Conference. A conference in Damascus of delegates from Syria, the Lebanon, Egypt, and Jordan, which had been called by Syria to discuss the Arab attitude to recent Israeli moves, ended after adopting a resolution that the Arab delegates to the Mixed Armistice Commission should form a joint body instead of four separate entities.

TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY. 5 July—Allied Military Government approved the nomination of Signor Vitelli, submitted by the Italian Government, as the new Director of Civil Affairs. (He was the Prefect of Genoa.)

16 July—Signor Vitelli arrived to take up his post.

TUNISIA. 8 July—A meeting of representatives of the French community adopted a resolution declaring their opposition to the French Government's reform proposals as contrary to the interests of France and 'of all minorities (in Tunisia) who had put their confidence in her'.

Expulsion from France of Neo-Destour leader (*see France*).

11 July—It was announced that M. de Hautecloque, Resident-General, had ordered the release from detention of six Tunisian nationalists.

UNITED NATIONS Security Council

3 July—Bacteriological Warfare. The U.S. request for an International Red Cross investigation of the germ warfare charges was vetoed by Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.), the only delegate who voted against it. Before the vote Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) appealed to Russia not to continue widening the gulf between east and west, and said, 'The charges are false and the Soviet Union knows them to be false. They are being put forward partly to foster the hate campaign now raging in the Soviet

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Security Council (*continued*)

Union and thus maintain the morale of the population, and partly with the object of implanting suspicion of the Americans in the minds of weak-minded persons in the free world itself'.

After the vote Mr Gross (U.S.A.) said the Soviet had 'struck against the truth' and tabled a resolution that in view of the Soviet attitude the Council should conclude that the charges were 'without substance and false' and 'condemn the practice of fabricating and disseminating such false charges, which increases tension among nations and is designed to undermine the efforts of the United Nations to combat aggression. . .'

9 July—The Soviet delegate vetoed the U.S. motion condemning the spreading of false allegations about germ warfare. The Pakistan delegate abstained, and the other nine members voted in favour.

U.N. membership. The Council began a debate on the Soviet proposal to admit into the United Nations five countries sponsored by Russia (Albania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary) and nine sponsored by the west (Finland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Jordan, Austria, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya).

14 July—Korea. A report from the U.N. Command in Korea was presented which stated that more than 100,000 prisoners in U.N. hands in Korea refused to be repatriated. It declared that all prisoners had been listed for repatriation 'except those whose opposition to return was so strong that they would attempt to destroy themselves rather than return to Communist control'.

UNITED STATES. 3 July—Foreign Aid. The Senate approved the Bill authorizing for the 1953 fiscal year military and economic foreign aid totalling \$6,001,947,750 (which was identical with the total voted by the House). The amount earmarked for Europe was \$4,410,657,750.

4 July—Military Appropriations. A committee of both Houses approved the appropriation of \$46,600 m. for the armed forces.

9 July—Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, returned to the United States after his visit to Europe and Brazil.

N.A.T.O.: Aircraft Production. The Defence Department announced that Mr Draper, U.S. special representative in Europe, had been authorized to inform the N.A.T.O. Council of the U.S. Government's approval in principle of the N.A.T.O. plan for the production of aircraft in Europe. The United States was prepared to expend up to \$225 m. for such production if other N.A.T.O. members agreed to put forward \$175 m.

U.S. Command in Europe. The Defence Department announced a change in the structure of the U.S. military command in Europe which put under Gen. Ridgway's command all U.S. forces in the area (except those in Berlin, Austria, and Trieste), as well as the North Atlantic treaty forces.

11 July—Republican Presidential Nomination. At the Republican Convention in Chicago Gen. Eisenhower was unanimously nominated after the first ballot, as Republican candidate for the presidential election. The voting was: Gen. Eisenhower 595; Senator Taft

500; Governor Warren 81; Gen. MacArthur 10. Immediately after the ballot several delegations switched their votes to Gen. Eisenhower until he had 845 votes to Senator Taft's 280. Senator Nixon was nominated as vice-presidential candidate.

13 July—Trade Policy. In a letter to the public advisory board for mutual security, President Truman said that recent curbs on the trade of friendly nations with the United States threatened the Mutual Security Programme, and he directed the board to study the whole field of tariffs, import quotas, trade in farm products, and Customs procedure and make recommendations to Congress and the White House. The Board was also asked to consider the provision of substitute outlets for free nations normally trading with the Soviet bloc.

15 July—U.S.S.R.: Suspension of Periodicals. The State Department announced the suspension of the Russian-language magazine, *Amerika*, prepared by U.S. authorities for distribution in Russia, on the ground that Russian restrictions had so reduced the circulation that publication was no longer justified. At the same time it was announced that the Soviet Government had been requested to suspend immediately the publication of bulletins and pamphlets by the Soviet Embassy in the United States. It was made clear that resumption of the publication of *Amerika* would be reconsidered whenever the Soviet Government granted reciprocal rights of publication, distribution, and sale.

Mr Draper on off-shore purchases (see *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

U.S.S.R. 10 July—Western Note on Germany. The western reply to the Soviet Note of 24 May was delivered. After observing with regret that the Soviet Government had failed to reply to the various proposals contained in the western Note of 13 May, the Note reaffirmed: (1) that an all-German Government must participate in the negotiation of a peace treaty; (2) that, as German unification could be achieved only through free elections, the two essential first steps were, first, the determination that conditions necessary for free elections existed and, secondly, the holding of those elections; (3) that, for the determination of the necessary election conditions, it was essential to have a commission composed of impartial members, not subject to control or veto by the four Powers, which would be empowered to go freely into all parts of Germany. The Note asked the Soviet Government to clarify an ambiguous statement in its Note of 24 May and say whether it considered that the commission of investigation should be composed of representatives of the four Powers or merely that the four Powers should agree on its composition.

The Note repeated the proposal that as soon as the commission's report should be ready a four-Power meeting should be held to discuss the holding of free elections (for which it re-emphasized that the necessary conditions must be maintained 'not only on the day of voting and prior to it but also thereafter') and also the assurances to be given by the four Powers that the newly formed all-German Government should have the necessary freedom of action before the peace treaty came into

U.S.S.R. (continued)

effect. It again rejected the Soviet proposal that the all-German Government should be guided by the Potsdam decisions on the ground that this would deprive the German Government of freedom in its relations with the four Powers and of free participation in the peace treaty negotiations.

The western Powers observed with concern the recent measures adopted in the Soviet zone of Germany which, they declared, in spite of Soviet professions in favour of German unification, aggravated 'the arbitrary division of Germany'. They re-emphasized that the agreements recently concluded by them with the Federal Government (1) opened up to Germany 'a wide and free association' with other European nations; (2) reaffirmed the three Powers' determination to promote German reunification; and (3) expressly reserved the three Powers' rights relating to a freely-negotiated peace treaty.

Finally, the Note proposed an early four-Power meeting which, subject to the understanding that the four Governments favoured free elections throughout Germany, as described earlier in the Note, and also the participation of a free all-German Government in the peace treaty negotiations, should discuss: (1) the selection of members of the commission of investigation into election conditions in such a way as to ensure their impartiality; (2) the functions of the commission with a view to ensuring its complete independence; (3) the authority of the commission to carry out its investigation in full freedom and without interference. It also suggested that the four-Power meeting should discuss the programme for the formation of an all-German Government, as proposed in paragraph 11 (iv) of the Western Note of 13 May.

12 July—Expulsion of diplomat from Britain (*see Great Britain*).

15 July—Suspension of Soviet periodicals in United States and of U.S. publication in Russia (*see United States*).

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. 6 July—The conference held in east Berlin ended after passing a resolution on allied 'infamy' in Korea and the usual Communist resolutions on peace.

WORLD RADIO CONFERENCE. 16 July—A conference begun in Stockholm on 28 May ended with the signing by delegates of twenty-one of the thirty-one countries represented of an agreement on the assignment of very high frequencies for sound and television broadcasting in Europe. The non-signatories were Portugal, Russia, and eight other eastern European countries.

YUGOSLAVIA. 4 July—Orthodox Church. The Communist organ, *Borba*, attacked the Serbian Orthodox Church bishops for being reactionary and hostile to the State owing to a decision which the Bishops' Council had recently taken not to recognize the Government-sponsored League of Serbian Orthodox Priests.

5 July—Espionage. Five persons were sentenced to death at

Leskovac for spying for Bulgaria, and a woman was given eighteen months' imprisonment for failing to denounce them.

Two Rumanian fighter pilots landed in Yugoslavia and asked for political asylum.

6 July—Marshal Tito, speaking at Nish, stated that a rumour that he was seeking a rapprochement with the Soviet Union was a 'transparent lie' put about by the Cominform and relayed by 'reactionary circles' in order to compromise Yugoslavia's growing friendship with the west. The Soviet leaders wished 'to prevent freedom-loving peoples from giving us much-needed aid, and I hope they will not succeed'. He also declared that there was no truth whatever in reports that recent economic changes in Yugoslavia had been made as a result of pressure from the United States.

9 July—Greece. In a speech to a Greek parliamentary delegation on a good-will mission in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito gave an assurance of Yugoslavia's desire to co-operate with Greece especially in defence. He again emphasized that Yugoslavia was not prepared to join any formal pacts for the present, pointing out that her position was 'very delicate' both geographically and politically. He declared, however, that he was not against pacts, as such, but they needed to be solidly based and to complete something which already existed. Full agreement, especially on defence, was necessary first.

12 July—Western Aid. The British, U.S., and French Ambassadors presented a memorandum on tripartite aid for the forthcoming year.

13 July—U.S. Aid. Senior U.S. Army officials informed Marshal Tito that U.S. military aid would be greatly increased during the next twelve months. It would include jet aircraft, tanks, and heavy artillery, and dollars to strengthen Yugoslavia's own munitions industry.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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|-------------------|----|---|
| Aug. (first week) | 1 | First meeting of Pacific Defence Council, Honolulu. |
| " | 15 | Conference of World Council of Churches, Lund, Sweden. |
| Sept. | 3 | World Power Conference, Chicago. |
| " | 15 | Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe (second part), Strasbourg. |
| " | 16 | U.N. General Assembly, New York. |
| " (last week) | | Asian and Pacific Region 'Peace' Conference, Peking. |
| Oct. | 2 | Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva. |
| Nov. | 12 | UNESCO Seventh Session of General Conference, Paris. |

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